## LET HAWAII ALONE

reed With Vest That

HAS NO RIGHT TO INTERFERE

the purpose of discussing the Hawaitsa question. The senate was not in a condition for that discussion. It was absolutely necessary for an intelligent discussion that there should be a thorough and complete official investigation of the facts and a report made to the senate. vestigation, and after that was done he hoped to have an opportunity of addressing the senate on the general subject. Mr. Frye quoted from Mr. Gray's remarks hat Monday a sentence as to the American flag having been used for the purpose of dishonor; and said that one or two other senators had made similar distances.

Who Dishonored the Flag?

What Mr. Frye said, was to be inferred from Mr. Gray's declaration. Nothing under the sun except that the United States minister to Monoluiu had dishonored the flag of his country and had undertaken to commit an act of paracy. The senator could only have derived information authorizing him to make such a statement from the Bloud report. In his judgment, that was a most dangerous report—too dangerous for any senator to have any serious attack upon against the character of any private citizen of the United State. He, Mr. Frye, affirmed, without hesitation, that Mr. Blouat, in his report, had not written one line of truth, nor given one unprejudiced opinion, nor rendered one impartial judgment. He, Mr. Frye, assumed that Mr. Gray a statement was an attack on Mr. Stevens, who was charged with having dishonored the flag and committed an act of piracy.

Minister Stevens Defended.

tack upon against the character of any private crimen of the United State. He, Mr. Frye, afferned, without hesitation, that Mr. Bloost, in his report, had not written one line of truth, nor given one impartial judgment. He, Mr. Frye, assumed that Mr. Gray a statement was an attack on Mr. Stevens, who was charged with having dishonored the flag and committed an act of piracy.

Minister Stevens Defended.

Mr. Stevens, he said, had been born in the state of Maine over seventy years aga. For more than forty years he had been a prominent figure in that state. The public eye of Maine had necessarily rested upon him. For more than thirteen years he had represented the United States had failed to seize the inlands as a "maritime prize." The senational law a careful study. Such a man had been made the target for abnes, and had been charged with an act of piracy. The president of the United States, Mr. Frye exclaimed passionately, could, and did, in spite of constitution and law, make Mr. Hiount paramount to Mr. Stevens; but in intelligence, in education, in integrity of character, in and law, make Mr. Blount paramount to Mr. Stavens; but in intelligence, in education, in integrity of character, in familiarity with affairs, in experience, especially of public life, in knowledge of international law, to acquaintance with the usages and disagreements of diplomacy, in devotion to the interests and honor of his country, in fidelity to his christian civilization, Mr. Stevens is paramount to Mr. Biount; and no president, not even Mr. Clevaland, with all his power, can change that condition.

Blount Had the Fing Hanled Down. Blount Had the Fing Hanled Down.

Mr. Frye read iong extracts from Mr. Stevens' newspaper statement and said: So much for the charge of dishonoring the flag. If thanked heaven that no citizen of Mains had ordered the American flag down; and he complimented the admiral who did haul it down. Admiral admiral who did haul it down, Admiral Sizeritt, that in his dispatch he said he had done it "in obedience to the orders of Commissioner blount." Mr. Frye went on to say he had no doubt that it might become necessary to break down Minister Stovens. He had just received reliable information that the purpose of the siministration was to charge that Sizeries was a party to corruption, em-Stavens was a party to corruption, em-ployed to break down the queen's gov-ernment and to establish a revolutionary government. That, Mr. Frys exclaimed, slid not amane him.

Till With Gray. Mr. Gray-Does the senator make that

size Frye I say that I have informs tion, which I regard as quite reliable, that that is the purpose. I did not make the charge. Mr. Gray - Will you give your author

lty for it?

Mr. Prys—I am not at liberty to do so, but I am fully convinced myself that say means will be resorted to to break down Mr. htter ma. Whether many was or was lut expensed by the revolutionists, i don't know; but as to Mr. Stevens having had participation in correct a participation in correct a participation in correct a participation. rapt practices to remove one govern-ment and create another. I feel able to may that I do know that there is not one word of teath in it.

world of fruth in it.

Partimoscrip Deployed.

When Mr. Frye took his seat, Mr. Vest rise and addressed the seats. He would not, he mid, have detained the seats for a moment but for the fact that he was on the eve of leaving it suff and desired to avoid any appearance of scaling any responsibility in regard to the Handian question. It was bardly terressary for him to say that he did not speak as the advector or special defender of the administration. He spake as an American eliment in relation to questions involving the huner and velfare of the common country. It was greatly to be regented that partimanship should show itself so distinctly in a dehale on those great questions. With protestations that they desired no personal separate to be green to their arguments and with the utatement that, in their pulgment the real issues about not be discussed until the evidence was before the acrusto, the constant from Massacciumits and Maine, Messac Hope and Frye had taken occasion to assail everying who different with them on the Huwarian question. They had an destrain the part before the American people their note of those second in stains chertaken to put tectors the American people their scir of those secons in using to take presention of public opinion in the United States. He did not propose, by element, he he put in the utilitade of

Mr. Merana might be all that he gan-

country."

He again characterized Mr. Stevens as "Soul-mouthed, ecurrisous witness and he saked who in the Hawaiian islands that was opposed to annexation had escuped Mr. Stevens Billingagats." Hz, Mr. Stevens, had taken up every man in the islands from the highest to the lowest rank in life and had disposed of them seriation by personal charges, some of them criminal and others so valgar as to prohibit him, Mr. Vest, from criticiping them further in the presence of the senate.

That Plan Enlands.

That Plag Episode.

Coming to the question of taking down the flag, Mr. Vest said that he would like senators on the other side to tell him why the American flag had been hoisted there. Was it to defend American severeignty on the Hawaiian islands, or was it to protect American property? Was there, he seked, any use for the flag there after there was, according to Mr. Stevens, perfect order on the islands and when the defacto government was supported by the entire people? Why keep the flag there uselessly, as a threat to any portion of the people? A part of Mr. Stevens' address had not, Mr. Vest said, been read by Mr. Frye. There was one appeal always omnipotest with certain people of the United States and that was the late war. The cry. "you are rebels; you tried to tear down the government." Mr. Stevens understood that. Here, said Mr. Vest, is shat this God fearing, charitable, sentimental old logician of Maine says—quoting a seatence in which Mr. Stevens says that he had never raised his rifle against the United States government. What had that to do, Mr. Vest asked, with the Hawaiian question? What had Mr. Stevens meant by it, except to arouse the prejudices of the American people, so-called, against Mr. Blount because he had been a confederate soldier.

Impeaching the President.

Mr. Vest went on to speak of the

What is to Be Done With Hawait.

"It is pretended and will you, secators on that side of the chamber, undertake to say that these Hawaiian islands are to be held as colonies? Where is the warrant in the constitution for our holding any colony? What is to be done with these Hawaiian islands after we have taken possession of them and put the diag of the United States over them as an embiem of sovereignty? Are we to hold them as England holds India or Australia and as France holds her island possessions in all the oceans of the world? What could we do with them except bring them in as states? The, is world? What could we do with them except bring them in as states? That, is the question—whether we are to take the Chinese, Japanese, Kanaka Iorians and characteriess adventurers of Hawaii into the population of the United States, already threatened in its moral integrity by undue immigration? And because the president of the United States dares to doubt that, he must be impeached? Impeached, or threatened with impeachment.

Blount's Appointment Defended.

with impeachment.

Blount's Appointment Detended.

Mr. Vest then proceeded to defend the appointment of Mr. Blount as commissioner and cited from a minority report of the committee on foreign relations numerous instances of like appointments in the past—dating back to the administration of President Washington, and said that, according to the suggestion of Mr. Boar hast Monday, the father of his country was then Treading on ne very slippery and very thin too." He would have liked nome sention of that day to threaten Washington with impeachment for having done what Cleveland had done today. There had been 200 odd appointments made in that way by presidents without the advice and consent of the senator from Massachusetts to find out that the constitution had been violated and to solicit applaces from the galieries by threatening to impeach the president for having done what all his predecessors had done.

Is a Defacto Government,

Is a Defacto Government, Mr. Vest then said, as he understood it, the provisional government of Hawaii was a defacto government, a defacto government, he a ded, had the rights of a de jure government so far as other nations are concerned. Whether that government had been established rightfully or wrongfully, it was today a defacto government, and any assault upon it by the armed forces of the United States would be an act of war which could alone be brought about by action of congress. He did not understand that Mr. Greahem, the accretary of state, in his instructions to Minister Willia, wanted an armed forces to be employed in restoring the queen. No one would deponente or resist more than he, Mr. Vest, such a doctries. Such action would be an act of ear. It second to him intepositio that the accretary of state or the precudent of the United States should have some to the conciusion that without action of congress that without action to My literatus the instructions to My literatus to its state of a congress that extends a construction and affirmation of the literatus to its state of a congress that instructions to My literatus to be stroppy a repetition and affirmation of the people. Mr. Vest then said, as he understood it

(Constituted on Record Prov.)

Cleveland Abandons Lil and His Hawaiian Policy

TO SOOST HER ON THE THRONE

The Failure Due to the Quiten's Re-fusal to Grant tieneral Amnesty to the Provisional Leaders.

Wasursovos, Dec. 13.—There is a well defined belief in the diplomatic circles that the attempt of the Cleveland administration to restore the Hawaiian queen to her throne has been absorbed. Morover, President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, according to this belief, have given up all hope of being able to carry out their original program. The belief is not based on alle rumor, but on official information received at one of the embassies from that embassy's home government. That home government is understood to have received its information from its minister at Honolulu and to have immediately acquainted its representative here with the information there is just one possible chance of of the queen being restored. That chance consists of the queen coming off her high horse and of the provisional government relinquishing its visiocal government relinquishing its grip in return for the good will of the Clevelend seiministration, with the understanding that the United States will offer no hinderance to the annexationists overthrowing the queen immediately she is restored. Whether that chance amounts to much is anybody's

Failed to Restore the Queen.

The information received at the embassy goes on to say that the failure to restore the queen reflects no discredit on the diplomatic ability of the Cleveland administration. It seems that an unexpected obstacle arose. That obstacle is the queen herself. One of the conditions this government required the queen to accept before being put back on her throne was the granting of amnesty to everybody concerned in her overthrow. This was a very simple thing for the queen to grant. It was what this government granted to the confederacy. And the queen could not expect her throne back on any easier terms. This government considered itself bound to protect the annexationists because of its belief that the annexationists had been encouraged and absted in their conspiracy by the United States minister. Neither President Cleveland nor Secretary Gresham—in fact, no one in the secret of the administration's intentions—had the flightest doubt that the queen would accept the conditions. Had such a doubt been entertained the public may rest assured that the letter of Secretary Gresham to the president, in corroboration of the dispatch announcing the government's intention to restore the queen, would never have been given to the press.

THURSTON NON-COMMITTAL

San Francisco, Rec. 13.—Hawaiian Minister Thurston stated this afternoon that his advices from Honolulu are of a cheerful character. "I have nothing to communicate," remarked the minister, "beyond what your press correspondence gives you. The provisional government is all right and I don't look for any serious trouble at Honolulu."

Mr. Thurston would not say whether there was a probability of his return to Honolulu. Ex-United States Consul Severance, who recently returned

Severance, who recently returned from Hawali, spoks in a complimentary way of the courage and firmness displayed by the men now at the head of the Hawaiian government. He also expressed a high opinion of Minister Willis, saying he believed the latter would not precipitate a conflict on the islands with his own country.

Would Like to Be Whipped. San Francisco, Dec. 13.—A private letter received by the Oceanic says that the officers of the United States paval forces in Hawaiian waters have made no concealment of their sympathy with the cause of the annexationists. "If we are ordered to land," said one of these of-licers, "I hope that the forces of the Hawaiian government will drive no

HITT IS AFTER GROVER.

The House Demands & Copy of Willis'

Washisterox, Dec. 13.—The main interest in the house today centered in the Hitt resolution reported by Chairman McCreary, from the committee on foreign affairs, calling on the president for a copy of the instructions issued to Minister Willis of Hawaii. The resolution asked particularly in regard to Minister Willis' instructions as to the landing of United States troops, and as to any contemplated change in the form of government in the islands. It was evident that the resolution as amended by the committee, had the endorsement of almost the entire house, for it was passed promptly and without division.

Another important event, somewhat thrown into the shade by the grouter interest shown in Hawalian matters, was the passage of the bill for the admission of Ufah. The republicans did not offer any determined opposition to the bill, and after offering a few amendments, allowed it to pass without division. Washington, Dec. 13.-The main

ments, allowed it to pass without division.

Ale, Holman offered a resolution or dering an inquiry into the practice of giving premiums for excess of speed in new war vessels. The resolution alleged certain irregularities and the coliusion of the designers of the ships in the new department with the contract tequired of them. Objection was made to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred in the emerities on naval affairs.

After some flithustering the consurrest resolution for investigate the personnel of the navy which came up in the morping hour as unfinished business, was finally passed by the house.

NEW THEATY WITH CHINA.

Grecham About to Open Seguitations With the Optorisis.

Washington, Dec. 13.—It is probable that todoes long the state department will enter upon a negotiation backing to the straightening got of one relations with Course the appropriate of the toward low will be looked upon as 43 in

LEFT TO HER FATE fraction of our ground treaty with China, and so, is effect, putting an end to it. That treaty grants to the United States privileges which are highly valued and which it will be sought to per-

to it. That treaty grants to the United States previous which are highly valued and which it will be sought to perprivate. But it will he sought to perprivate. But it will have to be done by a new treaty. There is good authority for saying that Secretary Gresham aspires to make the extension of trade relations and privileges with China's control feature of his administration of the state department. It would supercede the Pan-American policy of his prodecessor in the state department, and would be contrasted with it.

It is definitely known that Mr. Young Yu, the recently natived envoy of China, contemplated instermination of the present treaty by the passage of the Genry act when he came to Washington, and that one of the purposes of his mission is the appetation of a new trenty.

The adjustment of the immigration question by the amendment and extension of the Genry set, is said to be satisfactory to the Chinese government. They are not anxiets to extend the privileges of immigration for their people. In fact they are ladiesed to be rather opposed to it. But they are solicitous for the protection and the privileges of their citizens. China is believed to be contemplating a large extension of the privileges of her market to foreigners and to be anxious to avail herself of the advantages of weatern ingenuity and the products of our civilization. At the same time she feare aggressions from European nations and is not willing to risk their policy of self-segrandizement by entering into closer relations.

Her statements are believed, however, to regard a closer trade relation with the United States with favor, both on account of the greater propinquity of the two countries and the less aggressive character of our foreign policy.

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

Coming Election Libety to Be Close and Exciting.

Salt Lake City, Utab, Dec. 13.—The news of the passage of the Utab state-hood bill by the house was greeted with quiet, but very decided interest here. The recent disintegration of the liberal party, the only class who opposed state-hood, rôbe the event of the sensational interest it would have possessed not long ago. Statehood has for some time been expected by all clauses and desired by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of Utah, regardless of religions. Both democrat and republican parties will endeavor to make political capital out of the passage of the act in the election for a member of the legislature from this city to be held in January. This will be the first election ever held in Salt Lake City, where only two national parties will be in the field. The anti-Mormon element is now eliminated from politics, and as the majority of this party will go to the republicans, who have hitherto been hopelessly in the minority, the result is full of uncertainty, and is awaited with intense interest. The election is a special one to fill a vacancy caused by the death of C. W. Hall, elected on the anti-Mormon ticket.

Oincy Will Retain His Job.

able change in the cabinet, and thinks that better ground than Mr. Olney's present health would be necessary to force such a change. The attorney general, Mr. Bissell declared, is in the best of health.

National Capital Notes. Senator Stockbridge has introduced a bill providing for an amendment of the interstate commerce law, so as to permit the issuance of joint interchangeable 5,000-mile tickets with special privileges as to the amount of free baggage that may be carried under mileage tickets of 1,000 miles or more. The bill has also been presented in the house.

The judiciary committee has made a favorable report on Mr. Halley's voluntary bankruptcy bill and as soon as practicable the committee will try to secure its consideration is the house.

The senate has passed a bill granting a right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern railway through the Indian and Oklahoma territories. Secretary Carlisle has appointed Albert F. Matthews of Pine Bluff, Arkansus, and Wing Chin Foo of New York Chinese inspectors.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed J. F. Fogg immigrant inspector in Portland, Maine, vice E. A. Elliott, removed.

Senator Stockbridge yesterday intro

In the senate yesterday a further con-ference was ordered on the Hudson river

DUE TO WILSON BILL

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—The H. P. Nail company, one of the largest manufacturers of nails and wire rods in the country, will close down in all departments for an indefinite period within a few days, and 700 men will be added to the army of unemployed in this city. "The shut down is due," said an officer of the concern today, "to a lack of orders, resulting, I have no doubt, from tariff uncertainty, which has effectually stopped buying, and will continue to stop it as long as such uncertainty exists." CLEVELAND, Dec. 13 .- The H. P. Nail

Made Bishop of Hartford.

Made Bishop of Hartford.

Bosros, Dec 13. The Rev. Michael Tierney, paster of St. Mary's church, New Hirtain, Connecticut, has been appointed bishop of the Hartford. Connecticut, discouse to succeed Hishop McMahon, deceased. A convertion of New England bishops, at a recent date, choss Father Tierney. This maraing word was received from Rome that the popehad approved the choice of the meeting and appointed Father Tierney.

Printingers, Doe. 13. The care against H. H. Yard, charged with all-ing ticheon Marsh to lecting the Reychon bank, was given to the pary this afternoon. A senior vertical will be delivered temperor.

Curnogie to Cut Wagen Deaven Fairs, Pa. Den 13. The Carnege mile here will on January I and wages 40 per cont

Bartonarman Boad. Bartennii, Pa. Don 13. Ex Congress man dului Cossin, shed at 14 o'check to

Mexican Troops Routed by Rebels in the Mountains.

LEAVING 100 MEN ON THE FIELD

They Wore Attacked From Ambu

Was a Pitched Battle.

The rebels were attacked in the mountains, where they have been encamped since the Palomas raid, but it is believed that the troops ran upon them unexpectedly while hunting for the camp. The battle began at 11 o'clock in the morning and lasted for several hours. The troops retreated in disorder. The rebels fought from ambush. Several officers are reported killed. Details of this affray will never be permitted to reach the outside world, as the authorities have so intimidated the people that none of them will talk. The scene of the battle is about 200 miles south of this point in the mountainous country, offering protection to the rebels. The rebel force number about 100. The rebels will not attempt to follow up their advantage as their ranks are badly depleted by the number of wounded. The Fifteenth regiment of the City of Chihuahua is supposed to have been engaged in this tight. Both sides fought bravely, but the rebels had the advantage of position.

tion is a special one to fill a vacancy caused by the death of C. W. Hall, elected on the anti-Mormon ticket.

Oincy Will Resain His Job.

Buffalo, Dec. 13.—Postmester General Bissell, who is spending a short vacation in this city, deales the steey from Washington that he will take Attorney General Olney's place in the Cleveland cabinet, and that Secretary Morton will succeed him as postmaster general. He has heard nothing of the seported probable change in the cabinet, and tiffnks approvided with several photographs cago of its chief executive. Mr. Todd was provided with several photographs of the rooms of the Harrison residence and a plan of the house. The defendant was placed, for the first time, whereeach juror could see the twitching outlines of his face without turning in his seat. Mr. Todd paid a tribute to Mayor Harrison and referred to the similarity of his assassination to that of Lincoln and Garfield. Attorney Wade will open the case for the defense. Mr. Todd said that the prisoner's actions at the time of the murder indicated that he was sane. The attorney called particular attention to the assassin's well-developed sense of self-preservation, as evidenced by the way he cared for his personal safety during and after the shooting. As Mr. Todd told the story of the shooting Prendergast turned pale and shrank into his chair with ill-concealed agitation.

The first witness called was Mary Hansen, the servant who admitted Prendergast to the honse. She told her story as it has been told often before.

"Weuld you know that man if you saw him?"

"Yes, if he wore the same clothes and

"Yes, if he wore the same clothes and stood in the same position." "Stand up, Prendergast," said Mr.

The prisoner arose promptly, and stepping toward the witness chair, said to the girl: "I am the man you saw, ain't I?

After an affirmative answer to this question, the witness showed how the prisoner left the house. She was al-lowed to go without any cross examina-

lowed to go without any cross examination.

Much the same testimony was given
by Helma Johnson, the cook, who did
not testify to anything different from
what had been said by the other women.
Risberg, the coachman, told his story
next and explained the attitude of the
prisoner when he first saw him between
the second and third shots.

William Preston Harrison, son of the
deceased, took the witness stand and
identified a plat of the house and a number of interior photographs which a re-

ber of interior photographs which three introduced in the evidence. He also told what he knew of the shooting. When his testimony was finished, court adjourned until tomorrow.

TURNED HIS STOMACH.

A Steach from Cronin's Clothes Spoiled Judge Wing's Dinner.

Cuicano, Dec. 13. Relice of the Curcaso, Dec. 13.—Relies of the Cronin murder conspiracy continued to form the most interesting part in the trial of Daniel Coughlin today. The rotten and fifthy personal effects of the murdered men and the ciothes he had on the night of May 4, 1888, wars brought into the court room early and and exposed on a table between the lawyers and jury until adjournment. During the foreneon session inversal witnesses were called, who identified the relies.

At the opening of the afternoon see also Attorney Wing entered a vigorous protest against the "offensive mess of old decayed clothing" remaining any longer in the court mess. They are here before the court and counsed and jusy unprecessarily and offensively, be said. They were not on established five minutes at the other total. What legal purpose can the period of this circling sorve, except to identify the bests, and heaven harves those like team enough explosion as that exper. These is no the continued presence of this discussions exhibit a could not our droppes because of the story in the seed of the discussions and put them to the team of the story in the seed of the story in the period of the story in the seed than the seed of the story in the seed of the

Pull of It.

New York, Dec. 13.—This was the fourth day of the Meyer murder trial, the interest in which seems to increase as the trial proceeds. Today Charles E. Doremus, professor of chemistry and expert analysist, testified that the poisons in Brandt's body were unquestionably arsenic and antimony. The result of his experiments yielded him six grains of tartar emetic, antimonial poison, and between two and three grains of white arsenicious exide. The antimony found in the brain, heart and muscles was in powder form, and in the stomach it was in metallic form. The arsenic was found in powdered and metallic form also. The metallic arsenic was taken from the heart. The analysis showed that the majority of the arsenic was in the intestines. Professor Doremus' testimony was substantiated by that of Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale college. He said that it was utterly impossible for these poisons to get into a body after death.

Prof. George L. Peabody of Columbia

CRUSHED SIX MEN. An Ice House Collapsed While Being Torn Down.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Har-

WILKESHARRE, Pa. Dec. 13.—The Harrisburg, express, on the Pennsylvania railroad, was wrecked this moraing a short distance from Nanticoke by a collision with a freight train. The injured are: A. Campbell of Wilkesbarre, head cut and bruised; D. J. M. Loop, Nanticoke, head bruised; Attorney John A. Gorman, Nanticoke, head cut and bruised about the body.

Simon Pearnburg, Wilkesbarre, back and arm injured; William Austin, baggagemaster, slightly bruised on head; Michael H. Dermott, fireman, wrist burned; George Musiet, express messenger, leg and side injured; John Walsh, brakeman, head and side bruised; Samuel Collina, shoulder dislocated; Mrs. Collina, side injured.

TROY FLAME-SWEPT. Several Firms Burned Out, Involving

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 13-Fire, which is Troy, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Fire, which is practically under control, started to night in Henry Stowell's job printing office in Cannon Place. The building is owned and in the main occupied by William H. Freer, the largest dry goods dealer in this city. The loss will be \$400,000. H. B. Nims & Co. occupied a hall in the top part of the building as a bicycle repair shop. Freer has \$250,000 insurance; Stowell, \$16,000 and Nims & Co. 12,000.

THE OLD FOLKS INTERFERED. Edward Handfield Shot His Girl and

Killed Himself.

DENVER, Dec. 13.—Edward Handfield of Ashtield, Mass., a wayward son of respectable parents, today shot and fatally wounded Miss Lin Hall, the 18. retaily wounded Aise ion Hall, he isyear-old daughter of a Curtis street
restaurant keeper, and then committed
suicide. The tragedy was the result of
an attachment between them, which
was opposed by the girl's parenta

Shot His Sweetheart.

East Livenroon, Ohio, Dec. 13.
George Huffman, returning from a local 2 o'clock this morning, quarreled with his sweetheart. Miss Eoff, and fired three whots into her head and three into his own. He afterwards jumped into the river, but crawled out to throw himself before a train, when he was arrested. The girl may die. Huffman's wounds are serious. The email calibre prevented instant death.

Train Hobbers Indicted. Avery, Texas, Dec. 13.—Dick Wal-lace, Hill Bronson, Lum Denton and Lewis Sheidon, were this evening in-dicted by the grand jury on the charge of robbing the International & Great Nurthern express train Sunday night. Bronson has confessed, and all four are reasonably sure of conviction.

Painter Must Hang Christian. Dec. 11. Covernor Aligeld having reduced to tolerfein in the case of Jiccope M. Painter, the execution of the muricipar will take place on Friday as concret by the court. Painter was convicted of the killing of Alice Martin a

Mrs. Mary L. W. Ball Sectounly III. Mary T. W. Rail, one of the pioness wearen of Grand Hapida, lies at death's door in her borne. No. 166 Summer atreat. Mrs. Ball is the widers of the late Hon. John Hall end is the mother of Frank W. Ball, former owner of The Democrat, and of Miss Long Ball, city istration.

## RIO IS UNDER FIRE

Copes Island and Enchades Captured by Insurgents.

**CUSTOM HOUSE IS BOMBARDED** 

eral Aromal to Bring First Upon Martin Law Prochamed to Pro-

mashed; John Burson, Gibsons, head and back mashed; H. S. Newhart, Bellaire, badly bruised. Three of the victims are not expected to live.

EAPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

It Collided With a Freight, Injuring Ten Persons.

tents. This surveillance will be general and thorough.

The socialists in the east of France will hold a congress on December 24. Their manifesto unges all groups of workingmen in France to send delegates to consider the policy required to meet the reaction inauguarated by the "self-etyled republican government." The police here have been busy all day stripping from the walls anarchist poters beginning with these works "Workingmen, you are always duped, revolt, to arms."

Losson, Dec. 13.—The British steamer Lemma, Dec. 13.—The British steamer Nile, which satisd from Fernambuco December 5, arrived here today. The publication of Admirel Melio's manifeste has caused the troops in 'the province of Pernambuce to revolt. At Enhie and other ports the men on the Nile my the revolution grows in favor. The insurgents have been strongthened greatly by the accession of Admiral de Jama and his friends. A general revolt of the troops against the government was expected to take place on December 1h.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.